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ing British organizations, besides many prominent British political and social leaders who were in London at the time. Speeches were made in ten different languages.

Brevities.

... The Executive Committee of the Federal Council calling upon the churches that are constituent bodies of the Federal Council to consider the advisability of the creation, at the earliest possible moment, of Church Committees on International Peace.

... Professor Bromley Smith, head of the Department of Rhetoric and Oratory at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., found time last year, along with the active work of his department, to deliver five addresses on peace and to send a number of articles to local papers protesting against the position of the Congressman from the district in supporting the increase of the navy. Professor Smith also takes occasion often to introduce a paragraph on peace into his addresses on other subjects. This is a very effective kind of peace work, and the example might well be followed by scores of public speakers throughout the country.

... On the 11th of August, at the American Embassy in London, the indemnity of £184,637 (\$923,185) awarded by King George, as arbitrator, to the United States, in settlement of the Alsop claim against Chile, was paid by Augustus Edwards, the Chilean Minister to Great Britain. The Chilean papers are rejoicing over the comparatively small award as evidence that the attitude of our State Department in the case was not right.

... An arbitration treaty between Argentina and Venezuela was signed at Caracas on July 24.

... Admiral Togo, on reaching New York on his official visit to the United States, declared that the signing of the arbitration treaties was a long step toward world peace. "I am very pleased," he said, "to hear of the signing of yesterday's treaty, and I think it would be a very good thing for Japan to enter an agreement of this sort."

... The women of the Pacific coast, under the lead of Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, have started a movement for the erection of a colossal statue of Peace to be placed at the entrance of the Panama Canal. The figure is to be that of an attractive American woman, typifying all that is best in our civilization, with the Biblical lion and lamb resting at her feet, bearing the olive branch and other peace emblems. We wish the ladies had got ahead of the fortificationists.

... The International Union of Students, recently founded at Leipzig, Germany, to promote friendly relations between students of all nations, to strengthen interest in questions of international progress, etc., held its first meeting on Monday, July 24, at the Hotel de Pologne. The speakers were Professor Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard University, this year serving as exchange professor at the University of Berlin, and Professor Lamprecht, rector of the University of Leipzig. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the students present.

Text of the Anglo-American Treaty of Arbitration Signed at Washington D. C., August 3, 1911.

The Franco-American Treaty which was signed on the same day in Washington and Paris is substantially identical with the Anglo-American here given.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous of perpetuating the peace, which has happily existed between the two nations, as established in 1814 by the Treaty of Ghent, and has never since been interrupted by an appeal to arms, and which has been confirmed and strengthened in recent years by a number of treaties whereby pending controversies have been adjusted by agreement or settled by arbitration or otherwise provided for, so that now for the first time there are no important questions of difference outstanding between them, and being resolved that no future differences shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations and friendship;

The high contracting parties have, therefore, determined, in furtherance of these ends, to conclude a treaty extending the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in their present arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, so as to exclude certain exceptions contained in that treaty and to provide means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which it shall be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy, and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, and

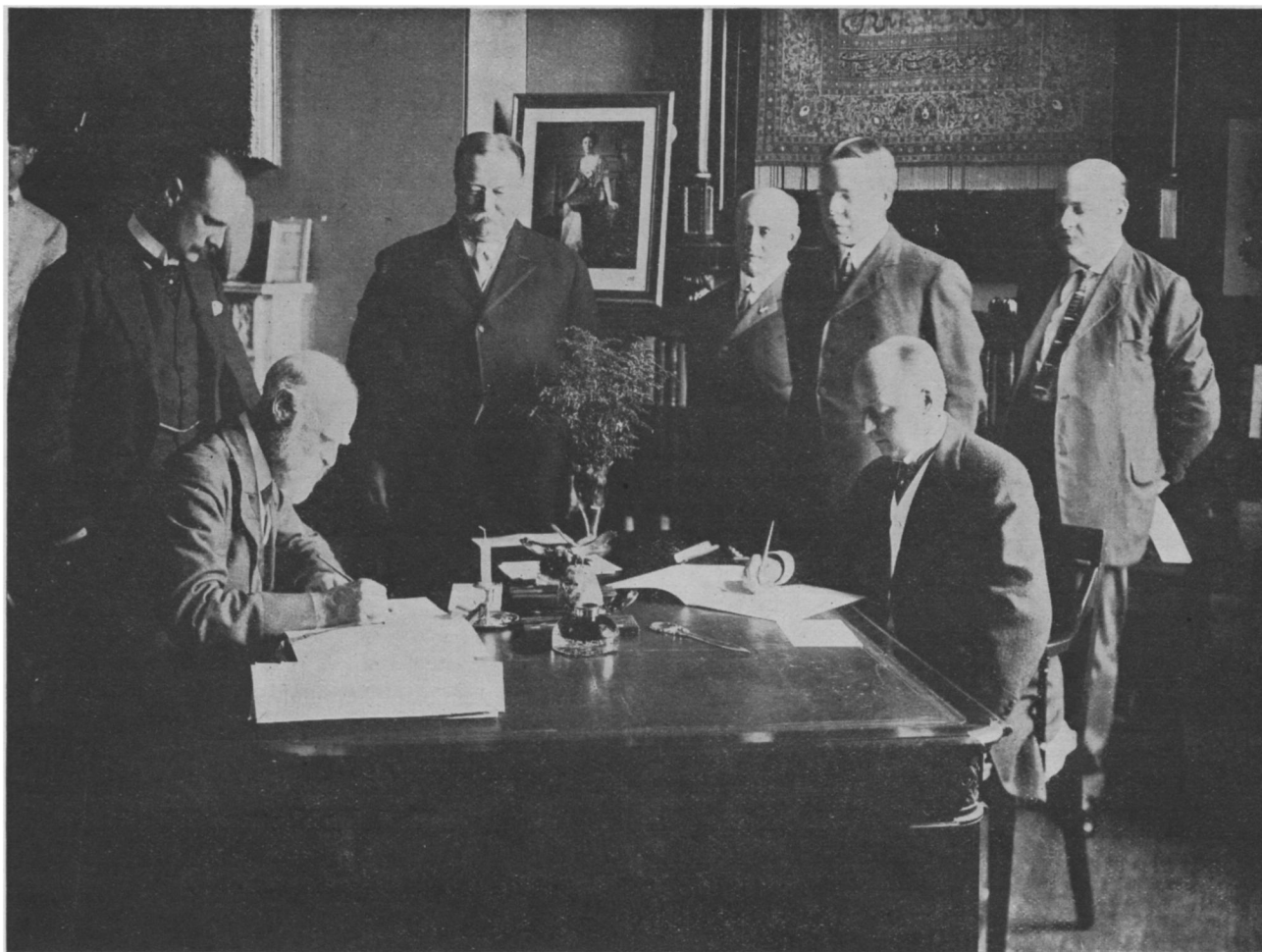
His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honorable James Bryce, O. M., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington,

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other, under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal, as may be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder.

The provisions of Articles XXXVII to XC, inclusive, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of



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SIGNING THE ARBITRATION TREATIES AT THE WHITE HOUSE, AUGUST 3, 1911

ESMOND OVEY
AMBASSADOR BRYCE

PRESIDENT TAFT

VISCOUNT ST. PHALLE
CHANDLER P. ANDERSON
SECRETARY KNOX

International Disputes concluded at the second peace conference at The Hague on October 18, 1907, so far as applicable, and unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the provisions of the special agreement to be concluded in each case, and excepting Articles LIII and LIV of such convention, shall govern the arbitration proceedings to be taken under this treaty.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, his Majesty's government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British Empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion.

Such agreement shall be binding when confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties further agree to institute, as occasion arises, and as hereinafter provided, a Joint High Commission of Inquiry, to which, upon the request of either party, shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of Article I, before such

controversy has been submitted to arbitration, and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them, even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Article I; provided, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the formal request therefor, in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy, if either party desires such postponement.

Whenever a question or matter of difference is referred to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry, as herein provided, each of the high contracting parties shall designate three of its nationals to act as members of the Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of such reference; or the commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by the terms of reference, the membership of the commission and the terms of reference to be determined in each case by an exchange of notes.

The provisions of Articles IX to XXXVI, inclusive, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 18th of October, 1907, so far as applicable and unless they are inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, or are modified by the terms of reference agreed upon in

any particular case, shall govern the organization and procedure of the commission.

ARTICLE III.

The Joint High Commission of Inquiry, instituted in each case as provided for in Article II, is authorized to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts, and to define the issues presented by such questions, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate.

The reports of the commission shall not be regarded as decisions of the questions or matters so submitted either on the facts or on the law, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under Article I of this treaty, that question shall be submitted to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry; and if all or all but one of the members of the commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of Article I, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses and take evidence on oath whenever deemed necessary in any proceeding, or inquiry, or matter within its jurisdiction under this treaty, and the high contracting parties agree to adopt such legislation as may be appropriate and necessary to give the commission the powers above mentioned, and to provide for the issue of subpoenas and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in the proceedings before the commission.

On the inquiry both sides must be heard, and each party is entitled to appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to represent his government before the commission and to present to the commission, either personally or through counsel retained for that purpose, such evidence and arguments as he may deem necessary and appropriate for the information of the commission.

ARTICLE V.

The commission shall meet whenever called upon to make an examination and report under the terms of this treaty, and the commission may fix such times and places for its meetings as may be necessary, subject at all times to special call or direction of the two governments. Each Commissioner, upon the first joint meeting of the commission after his appointment, shall, before proceeding with the work of the commission, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him under this treaty, and such declaration shall be entered on the records of the proceedings of the commission.

The United States and British sections of the commission may each appoint a secretary, and these shall act as joint secretaries of the commission at its joint sessions, and the commission may employ experts and clerical assistants from time to time as it may deem advisable. The salaries and personal expenses of the commission and of the agents and counsel and of the secretaries shall be paid by their respective governments, and all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the

commission incurred by it shall be paid in equal moieties by the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE VI.

This treaty shall supersede the arbitration treaty concluded between the high contracting parties on April 4, 1908, but all agreements, awards, and proceedings under that treaty shall continue in force and effect, and this treaty shall not affect in any way the provisions of the treaty of January 11, 1909, relating to questions arising between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

ARTICLE VII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Britannic Majesty. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of its ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by twenty-four months' written notice given by either high contracting party to the other.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Let the Arbitration Treaties be Ratified Unchanged.

Speech of Hon. Richard Bartholdt in the House of Representatives on August 14.

MR. BARTHOLDT: Mr. Speaker, constitutionally the House of Representatives is not a part of the treaty-making power, hence it might be said that we have no official concern in the arbitration treaties which are now awaiting the sanction of the Senate. That is true in a technical sense. However, as representatives of the people, I hold we are most vitally interested in propositions which involve the great question of peace or war. Not only are the constituencies which we represent on this floor those of the members of the other House, but we ourselves are their constituents. Most likely they are entirely willing to hear from us on this great question. There was a time when weighty international problems were decided and settled in the chancelleries here and abroad, especially abroad, without the knowledge of either the people or their representatives, but that time is rapidly passing. Today the people want to know what is being done to promote their welfare, and nearly all governments religiously observe the rule of giving them the fullest information. In the matter of the arbitration treaties the President and Secretary of State took the people into their confidence from the very start, and not only was the tentative draft published as soon as it was completed, but the people were advised, through the public press, of every important step taken in the course of the negotiations. In England great mass meetings were held in which the leaders of both the government and the opposition parties took part and which declared enthusiastically in favor of the principle of a peaceful settlement, by arbitration, of all in-